NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-OUR AMERICAL

FRENCH THEATRE.-LA BELLE HELENE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-HUMPTY DUMPTY NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WHITE PAWN. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- SKETCHES IN INDIA-NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTICS

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.-BALLET, PARCE, RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. -Songs

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIO TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- COMIC

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-COLUMBUS.-DAVID COPPREFIELD. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN

HALL, 954 and 956 Broadway .- PANORAMA OF THE WAR NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Friday, April 10, 1868.

THE NEWS.

IMPEACHMENT.

The High Court of Impeachment was opened usual yesterday, after a recess of four days. The audience filled the galleries and the House of Repre sentatives was more largely represented than heret fore. Mr. Stevens was not present among the Managers.

dence. A Mr. W. H. Wood, or Alabama, and Foster Blodgett, of Georgia, testified—the former that the President declined to appoint him to office because he was a radical, and the latter that he was suspende from office by the President, and he did not know whether any notice of his suspension had ever bee sent to the Senate. Mr. Butler gave notice that the Managers would file certificates to prove that no as for the suspension had ever been sent to the

Mr. Curtis then opened the case for the defence. He reviewed the charges against the President and argued the right to remove Stanton and to obtain a decision in the courts upon doubtful points of law. sion to suspend his remarks until to-day owing to fatigue, and the court adjourned.

CONGRESS

In the House yesterday a resolution was offered requesting the President to appoint a special mission to Brazil and other South American States to mediate in behalf of the government for peace. bill was introduced modifying the clauses in other acts which disfranchise deserters. A letter from a tographic firm was read requesting permission to erect a stand in the lobby of the House for the sale of pictures of the impeachment Managers. After some debate, in which Mr. Eldridge urged the granting of the request provided the Managers were to have an interest in the profits, the letter was referred to the Committee on Rules. The Hous then attended the impeachment trial in the Senat chamber and transacted no business on returning.

THE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate yesterday bills were passed amending the Hell Gate Pilot law and author izing the widening of West street. The bills for an elevated and corrugated iron railroad in New York and Westchester, for a railroad in Lexington avenue, authorizing the Eric Railway Company to tay tracks in certain streets in New York, incorporating the New York and Brooklyn Company and the New York Elevated Railroad bill, were all reported adversely, and the reports were agreed to. Two bills modifying the Metropolitan Excise law were served the same way. The bill authorizing the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn to grant licenses was reported adversely, and pending discussion upon it the Court of Impeachment convened. The respondent, Canal Commaking a general denial, and the trial was set for the last Tuesday in May. The Senate then resumed on the License bill, and the adverse report was agreed to. A bill was introduced appropriating \$1,000,000 yearly to aid in the construction of rail roads. The resolution for the appointment of select committee to investigate charges of bribery in the Eric Railway matter was called up, and pending

liscussion the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly the bill submitting the new constitution to the people was recommitted with an amendment submitting the article on the Legisla-ture separately. Mr. Glen, under a question of privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk to be read a statemen charging Alexander Frear with having. in conjunc tion with one Mark Lewis, offered a bribe to him (Mr. Glen), and asking that Mr. Frear be relieved from duty on the committee investigating his pre-vious charges. Mr. Frear, through the Speaker of the House, said that the charge was untrue, but that he had resigned his place on the committee, and the statement was referred to the committee with instructions to report upon the truth of it. The Excise bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole and passed by a vote of 68 to 41.

The committee investigating the charges against Mr. Frear examined Mr. Glen and other witnesses during the day, but have agreed to report that there is no foundation for the charges.

EUROPE

The News report by the Atlantic cable is dated yes terday evening, April 9.

Consols 93% a 93%. Five-twenties 72% a 72% in London and 75% in Frankfort, Cotton firm at a decline, middling uplands closing

at 12%d. Breadstuffs easier. Provisions steady. The steamship Australasian furnishes interesting mail details of our cable despatches to the 28th of March, including a full report of the debate on the Alabama claims question in the English House of Lords, and a letter of Mr. Disraeli charging the existence of a dangerous "crisis" in England from the course of a "powerful party" seeking to sever the

MISCELLANEOUS.

Whalen, who is charged with the murder of D'Arcy McGee, was examined in the police court at Ottawa yesterday. Evidence was taken to show that the prisoner was at the Parliament House very fre quently on Monday evening and that he remaine ently in the barroom of McGee's boarding ouse late at night several nights previous. When n. He had no counsel and conducted the case off. He was remanded to jail for eight days dollars in all is now offered for the arrest of the assassin. More Fenian discoveries are reported in Montreal, and a plot to blow up Parliament by means of nitro-glycerine has been discovered in Ottowa.

The steamer Sea Bird was burned on Lake Michi

gan, opposite Waukegan, Ill., yesterday morning and out of fifty-two or fifty-three passengers, only two are known to have been saved. The statemen survivors is to the effect that the fire was caus by the carelessness of a porter in emptying live coals, and that officers and all became demoralized on the first appearance of danger.

The steamship Eagle, for Havana, yesterday took out \$594,000 specie on freight.

smship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall yesterday had 500 tons of freight and 1,100 pas-

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before following named parties:—George Burns and William Dwire, State Prison for two years; William Moore, two years; Catharine Browne, Penitentiary, six months; Carl Noble, same, three months. Peter Cullen and John Dailey were remanded for sentence. There are only about 2,500 bales of cotton in Ala-

The National line steamship Helvetia, Captain Cut ng, will leave pier No. 47 North river at nine o'ctock A. M. to-morrow (Saturday), for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

The fine new steamship Crescent City, Captain E.
W. Holmes, of the Merchants' line, will sail from pier

No. 12 North river at three o'clock P. M. to-mo The popular steamship Vicksburg, Captain Burton

of Arthur Leary's line, will leave pier No. 14 Eas

river, foot of Wall street, at three o'clock P. M. on

Saturday, 11th inst., for Charleston, S. C., connect ing with steamer for Florida ports, &c. The stock market was weak and unsettled yesterday. Government securities were heavy.

The Maelstrom of Radical Ruin. Recent results in Connecticut and Michigan may have given something of a back eddy to the radical maelstrom, amid the accelerating velocities of whose interior circles and "rings our good ship of State is in such imminen danger of being whirled downward to destruction. Nevertheless, the prospects of final escape for the vessel are by no means so clear as every true patriot must wish. Already the restraining authority of the Supreme Court has been sucked within the vortex, and would seem to have gone down forever. The third co-ordinate branch of the government, in the person of our Chief Executive, is already being carried rapidly around in the exterior circles of the whirlpool, with every prospect-unless the people stretch forth a strong hand to pluck it back-that the Presidential office will in a few weeks be engulfed in that black spiral throat which is already yawning to receive the last vestiges of constitutional liberty and a republican form of government for this country. The times are sadly out of joint. The chief

facobin leader on the floor of Congress announces that men "are not wise, but otherwise," who expect any deference to be hereafter paid to the constitution or laws of the United States. The Supreme Court is threatened with obliteration if it shall dare exercise its prerogative and discharge its duty of enforcing justice in opposition to the will of the revolutionary junta who form the dominant majority in both houses of Congress. We are rushing upon immediate repudiation by striking over ninety millions of dollars out of the next national tax levy in favor of New England's manufacturing interests, and that the radicals may thus appear before the country in the next Presidential contest as having practically reduced the burdens of taxation. They might reduce them yet further and more easily by repudiating the national debt altogether. Why make two bites of this financial cherry? They know and confess in their secret councils that they will not be able and do not intend to pay interest on the public debt next year, in conse quence of the reductions they are now making in our sources of revenue. Do they think with the burden thus dropped for a single year, that the country will stoop to pick it up and resume its transportation the year following with any increased or even equal alacrity?

In the ten military provinces of the South war of races is being fast fomented, leading to continual outrages at present, and which can have but one result in the near future-say within ten years-a general St. Bartholomew of the negro race. At present there are more murders and lynchings of whites by blacks in the Southern satraples than of blacks by whites. But all the latter are classed by radical orators and organs as political and rebellious outrages by a mythical organization called the "Ku Kluy Klan"-whatever that may mean . whil the murders practically organized by the Freedmen's Bureau-the murders of whites by blacks-are euphemistically palliated as acts proceeding from the wild justice of an outraged people." How long can this condition of things exist? How long will the white American people of the Northern States submit with patience to these insane efforts of a despised and detested Jacobin faction for the perpetuation of their usurped authority over the whole country, by the doubly barbarous agencies of bayonets in the hands of a vast standing army, costing thirteen millions of dollars each month, and the votes of ignorant and savage blacks in the ten Southern provinces?

We have had three years peace under absolute radical rule-for Mr. Johnson's vetoes have been overridden in every important instance-yet who does not realize that we are fifty times further to-day from any real or abiding reconstruction of the Union than we were on the morning after General Lee's surrender? We are fast drifting into utter anarchy, bankruptcy, internecine slaughter and chaos. Negro supremacy in ten of our fairest States will never be accepted by the American people; nor will partial repudiation of the national debt by the non-payment of interest next year have a tendency to improve either our financial or political condition. Let us add to this that the American people have the elements of justice and generosity as the substratum of their character, and that the partisan persecution to which President Johnson is now being so obviously made subject is fast making for him friends who will soon endeavor to become the avengers of his fate at the ballot box.

What now is the spectacle presented by our country under radical rule? The highest judicial tribunal sits in cowering silence, while the Senate, resolved into a Jacobin club, with Robespierre Sumner and Jean Paul Marat Butler for its mouthpieces, is howling for the official blood of our Chief Magistrate. We are to have absolute repudiation of the national debt next year by the deliberate non-payment of its proper interest. We have a war of races duly in process of organization down South by the Kn Klux Klan on one side and the Freedmen's Bureau on the other. We have such profligate corruption in the "whiskey rings" and all other branches of the public financial service as has never heretofore been witnessed in any country pretending to be civilized. We see an attempt made to permanently crush five millions of educated white men and women in one section of our country under the barbarous heels of four millions of uneducated and brutal negroes. We see the constitution and laws of the United States openly scoffed at and made a target of derision on the floor of Congress. And we further find such a

state of commercial suffering and business de-

pression among nearly all classes, except the whiskey thieves, as has never heretofore been known in this once happy land. Such are the first fruits of radical rule in its present stages of development. What it will finally become when our present free representative system of government shall have been utterly overthrown and a Congressional oligarchy, supported by the bayonets of a vast standing army, shall have been consolidated in permanently usurped control of our national destinies, we leave the future to determine. Now is the time, men of America, to resist this threatened despotism; now, before the maelstrom of Jacobin misrule has involved us fatally and forever in the accelerating velocities of its downward course.

The Impeachment Trial-Opening of the

On yesterday the trial of President Johnson was resumed, Mr. Curtis delivering the opening argument for the defence. He argued the case of his client in quite a dignified, dispassionate and able manner, claiming the right of the Executive, under the constitution and laws, to remove civil officers, and insisting that scarcely anything had been done to justify impeachment and much less to warrant conviction. Mr. Curtis held that Mr. Stanton was not appointed by the present President, but that if even he had been the Senate could not violate its tacit agreement when it ratified the appointment of a man commissioned to hold office at the pleasure of his appointer. The constitution, it was admitted by the prosecution, implied the power of removal, and this implication had become a positive right by its exercise since the formation of the government. With regard to the charge of having violated the Tenure of Office law, Mr. Curtis claimed that inasmuch as every citizen has the right and power to test the constitutionality of a law which affects the interest of the whole people, so has the President the right to test the validity of a law which in his opinion encroaches on the constitutional prerogatives of the Executive. The counsel proceeded to discuss the power of removal at length, and, becoming exhausted, requested permission of the court to postpone the further delivery of the argument until

to-day, which was granted. So much of the opening speech as the counsel delivered yesterday was able and convincing, but it was wholly unnecessary. Mr. Johnson's defence was made by the prosecution, when it utterly failed to prove the charges brought against him. All that follows can be nothing more than the formula needed to finish off the case. Mr. B. F. Butler and his colleagues have already performed all of the needed work. They have convinced every unbiased mind in the country that if the constitution and laws have been violated, if an attempt has been or is being made to grasp more than regal powers, and if the liberties of the people are in danger from usurpation, all of these crimes have been committed by the representatives of the radical party, and not by the President of the United States. While, therefore, it is pleasant to read the able argument which Mr. Curtis has commenced and to know that the accused will be well defended, the task of proving him guiltless of the charges is now scarcely needed. Whether Mr. Johnson be convicted or acquitted, the people of this country will in the near future regard him as having been persecuted by political criminals instead of having been prosecuted for political crimes.

General Meade's Proclamation Against Incendiaries.

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth" it must be to the radical managers that they cannot get a general to take charge of any military district who knows exactly when he ought here is General Meade—a most provoking person. He did gratifying things at first, and radicalism was loud in its applause. Scarcely, however, had the radicals committed themselves to positive laudations of the General's honest courses than he made a report in relation to the election on the constitution, and plainly told his sponsors in Washington that the trouble was a little too much nigger, and that if they had been content to require no more in the constitution than was required in the reconstruction acts all would have been well. That was under the fifth rib. But there is a worse place than the fifth rib. It is what the French philosophers call the vital knot; and General Meade has just put forth a proclamation that lays violent hands on this delicate thing. He says :- "All public writers and speakers are enjoined to refrain from inflammatory appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people." Now, this will absolutely shut up every orator that the republican party has in its pay in General Meade's district. General Meade also practically orders the suppression of an organization whose object is to "affect the results of pending elections in this district." This means the Loyal League clubs. It has been stated that this order was aimed at the Ku Klux Klan; but this is evidently wrong, as it so distinctly describes the evil courses of radical agitation General Meade is too intelligent a man not to have known what he was proclaiming.

Rip Van Winkle Wakes Up.

Rin Van Winkle has aroused himself from his heavy slumbers and has taken to the editorial chair of the radical organ-in-chief. This is the way in which, three days after the election in Connecticut, he advises the President to stump that State against the republicans:-"What a noble field of exertion and of elocutionary enterprise is at this moment presented in Connecticut. They talk of sending several of the old platform backs of the party to stump that State; but the dismal experience of those missionaries in New Hampshire would seem to indicate that if the Connecticut copperheads are to be aroused to successful valor and victorious exertion it must be by speeche still more extraordinary than those of C. C. Burr or H. C. Dean. The sweet and winning eloquence of the President, his delicious manner and his weighty matter, his ponderous argumentation and his poetic flights, his powers of retort and his dexterous employment of the personal pronoun might verily persuade a great many people to believe in the whiteness of black and in the identity of chalk and cheese! Should a democratic victory follow his exertions the successful side would, in common gratitude, be obliged to do something for Three days after the election! Rip ought to study one of the political almanac before he writes on politics.

Democracy in South Carolina Now and Then. The proceedings of the Democratic Convention held in Columbia, South Carolina, on the 3d inst., and its address to the colored people of the State, show a great and healthy change in public sentiment. With the exception of very few of the old fire-eaters and fire-eating press of the Charleston Mercury stamp, the people everywhere realize their changed condition and the necessity of a broad and liberal policy towards the negroes. They are adopting, in fact, the policy wisely proposed by Wade Hampton immediately after the war closed. It would have been much better for them had they cheerfully adopted it before, but, to use a common expression, better late than never. Old things have passed away, and the ancient chivalry of South Carolina have the good sense to acknowledge it. Among the resolutions adopted by the Convention we find this sentence :- "We recognize the colored population of the State as an integral element of the body politic, and as such, in person and property, entitled to a full and equal protection under the State constitution and laws; and that as citizens of South Carolina we declare our willingness, when we have the power, to grant them, under proper qualifications as to property and intelligence, the right of suffrage." What more should be required? What more liberal or sensible than this declaration? Yet our Jacobin Congress refuses to restore these people to their place in the Union. The address of the Convention to the colored people and the advice given are in excellent taste, and show the anxiety of the superior race and the old master class to improve and co-operate with their late slaves. After appealing to the colored people in the most sensible and eloquent manner the address concludes with this earnest and honest warning:-"Remember that your race has nothing to gain and everything to lose if you invoke that prejudice of race which, since the world was made, has ever driven the weaker tribe to the wall. Forsake, then, the wicked and stupid men who would involve you in this folly, and make to yourselves friends and not enemies of the white citizens of South Carolina.'

The Ku Klux Klan at Washington-Forney Fright.

According to Forney, the Southern Ku Klux Klan, that sanguinary and mysterious organization of alleged ex-rebel bushwhackers, have opened their dens in Washington and commenced the issue of their terrible edicts to obnoxious radicals, beginning with Ben Wade and Ben Butler. Fearful, indeed, are these Ku Klux rescripts, with their cabalistic coffins, death heads and cross-bones and formulas, such as "Bloody month, cloudy moon. Death! death to traitors!" "The negro must be eaten raw; blood and clotted gore," &c. It seems, however, that none of the radicals in Washington who have received these dismal tickets of leave have been frightened out of their wits except Forney. He, however, is very easily frightened. At one time we find him in a cold sweat over an impending invasion and purgation of Washington by the gray-coated Maryand militia; at another time he calls upon the loyal men of America to be wide awake, for that Andrew Johnson is plotting a coup d'état : next poor Forney is on the track of a modern Guy Fawkes, with a lot of nitro-glycerine to be used for the blowing up of the two houses of Congress and the lifting of Stanton out of the War Office. sky high; next, with a warning from Stanton, "the dead duck" becomes alarmed at the supposed designs of Mosby and his guerillas, reported to be organizing for mischief on the other side of the Potomac. In fact, until Johnson is back again in Tennessee there will be no safety for Washington, and no peace, according the good things of the kitchen, under Old Ben Wade in the White House. So, after all, "there is method in this madness" of Forney for in keeping up a constant fuss he is pretty sure not to be overlooked in view of "the good time coming."

Our City Railroad Fares.

There appears to be a variety of opinion as to whether the tax of one-eighth of a cent for every passenger upon the city railroad companies has ceased to be collected by the government, if the companies are disposed to cover their extortionate demand of one cent more than their charters allow them to charge upon the plea that this tax is not repealed. It is very easy for the Legislature to settle the question by holding them strictly to the provisions of the charter, or permitting the city government to impose a tax of one cent for every passenger for the benefit of the treasury. These franchises are very valuable, and yet the city does not receive a dollar for them. All the profits go to the companies. The matter might be settled in another way-by some citizen or number of citizens refusing to pay more than five cents on any of the roads which are restricted by their charter to that sum, and thus test the question in the courts. An opportunity to try this issue was afforded on ednesday, when a gentleman, who refused to submit to the extortion and tendered the legal fare on the Sixth avenue cars, was forcibly ejected by the conductor. We understand that he very properly had the conductor arrested for assault by a policeman whom he was lucky enough to find willing to do his duty as between private citizen and a railroad company. Here s a case upon which issue might be made and the company be taught what their rights are before the law. Something must be done to get rid of the extortions of the city railroads.

A FLURRY IN WALL STREET-THE BREAK N ATLANTIC MAIL.—The tumble in this stock from 871 on Wednesday to 25 yesterday mornng admonishes the banks to be careful of their nargins and collaterals. A fall of more than sixty per cent in a single day is alarming, even n Wall street, and the question arises, What next? There is no knowing how soon New York Central, Erie and other high-priced speculative stocks may give way in the same nanner, and, if so, what sort of condition will the banks that have loaned heavily on these securities be in? The warning should not be lost, and every bank should put its house in

THE CORRUPTIONISTS IN ALBANY. - Despite the sneers and gibes of the corruptionists at Albany and their affiliating journals, we perceive that Mr. Glen, the member from Wayne county, has returned to the House after a temporary absence, bringing with him proofs to Great applause.)

Great applause.)

Other speakers followed and the meeting about ter o'clock adjourned. porary absence, bringing with him proofs to

nbers of the Legislature. The investigation, we understand, will be held in secret; but full phonographic notes of the proceedings will be taken, which will in due time be shown the light of day. We now hope that the venerable and conscientious member from Wayne will push his war against his dishonest and dishonorable colleagues vigorously and decisively, so that the people may ascertain what sort of stuff is necessary to constitute a first class, influential and intriguing member of the Legislature of New York. It will be seen from our report of the proceedings in the Legislature yesterday, that Mr. Glen was on hand, and that his first grenade created a terrible buz all over the House. Hurry up further disclosures, Mr. Glen.

The Eric Railroad in the Legislature. Some funny resolutions were offered in the State Senate yesterday and had a queer fate. They seem to have been in the Central Railroad interest. Allegations were made in the Assembly recently of corrupt practices in legislation procured by the Central Railroad men. Imediately a Senator takes the alarm on the part of virtue and legislation. He presents his resolutions. These resolutions say that whereas charges have been made of the corruption of the Legislature in the interest of the Erie Railroad, therefore a committee must investigate the matter, and pending the investigation all legislation in regard to the Erie road must stand still. But, says a member, the charges are against the Central road, and the resolutions are corrected on that point. Then, says another member, as the investigation is in regard to the Central road, let us strike out that part which suspends legislation in regard to the Erie. It is accordingly stricken out. Hereupon the author of the resolutions, not caring to have the play without Hamlet in it, moves to lay them on the table; and so fails an attempt to head off legislation as to the Erie road under the pretence of virtue. This incident shows what mere tools of the railroad people our legislators are, and what stupid tools at that,

A WARNING FROM CONGRESS TO JEFF DAVIS-In the bill which has passed the Senate, by a vote of thirty-seven to eight, regulating the empanelling of juries. This bill makes eligible as jurors men who may have formed an opinion on general reports, but who may otherwise declare themselves in their belief as competent to give an impartial verdict upon the aw and the evidence. The bill is understood to be aimed to meet the cases of Jeff Davis and Surratt, and in view of juries that will convict these men. The ex-President of the late Southern confederacy, therefore, will act like a wise man in keeping outside the jurisdiction of the United States, at least until the day after our coming Presidential election. The radicals are after a jury that will convict him of treason, and if convicted under Old Ben Wade there will be no chance for a pardon.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

Anniversary Celebration at the Cooper In

etitute.
The anniversary of the surrender of the rebel army nder General Lee to General Grant at Appomatto Court House on the 9th of April, 1865, was celebrated last evening at the Cooper Institute by one of the largest assemblages that has appeared within the Union Hall for some time past. The meeting and the consequent proceedings were under the auspices of the Republican Association, a committee of which, it was supposed, would attend to the proper carrying out of the programme. The occasion was sufficient, and may yet for years to come prove attractive enough to assemble patriotic masses within the halls the committee of arrangements, there was not much in their conduct to commend them either tg the audience generally or to those who were anxious for the success of the celebration. During the proceed boisterous and interrupting that one of the audienc felt compelled to address the Chair and to ask that order be insisted on in the committee room. There was a very large attendance of ladies present, and with an excellent band of music and good speaking the proceedings passed off with great success. A Mr. A. J. Dittenhoeffer presided. The meeting was called to order by the election of Rufus F. Andrews to the chair, who, after giving a brief account of the surrender at the Appomatiox, passed a high enlogium on General Grant as the saviour of the country. In the course of these remarks the chair-

nan was loudly applauded. Mr. A. J. Diffenhoeffer read a list of vice presi dents and secretaries.

A series of resolutions were then read by Mr. A. J.
PLUMB, which, being submitted, were adopted with

A series of resolutions were then read by Mr. A. J. Plum, which, being submitted. were adopted with acclamation.

Mr. E. Drilaffeld Smith, in a brief but stirring and eloquent speech, spoke to the resolutions, after which the band played a national air.

Remarks of General Jeckles on imprachment. General Daniel E. Sickles was the next speaker called on. The gallant General, with the aid of his Gettysburg mementoes, on coming forward was received with great applause. After reviewing the gallant achievements of the army, brought to a successful issue on the day the meeting was called to celebrate, he said the present time was full of admonition and warning for the American people. He asked—can it be, after all we have done, that we shall not now place the government on a sure and a certain foundation? Now was the time or never. Now or never must be our motto. For if, after all the people have suffered, after all the sacrifices that have been made, we cannot secure what we fought for and I believe we have won, we never shall, my friends, in other times have a country to fight for. Let us persevere in the path in which we have entered, in which we only follow the lamented Lincolm, and in which General Grant will be his successor. Great applause.) To say the republican party, the party which brought the country out of all its troubles, is equal to all the duties pressing upon it. (Cheers.) It is measures have been victorious, and it has defined itself, step by step, every day and every hour, till today it is equal to all the responsibilities that attach to it. (Cheers.) It has initiated great measures, and the measure with it of more sacred hopes and promises than any other is that noble act of patriotism and duty performed by the House of Representatives in arraigning for high crimes and misdemeanors Andrew Johnson. (Great and continued applause.) It is not for me to discuss the question of patriotism. If I was a citizen and not a soldier I promises than any other is that noble act of patriotsm and duty performed by the House of Representatives in arraigning for high crimes and misdemennors Andrew Johnson. (Great and continued applause.) It is not for me to discuss the question of patriotism. If I was a citizen and not a soldier I should forbear to express even an opinion on such a subject as the pending trial were it against the humblest individual. (Laughter.) But I will speak of the high sense of duty which prompted and sustained the representatives of the people in discharge of their high constitutional functions. (Applause.) For it is another illustration that this government has a constitution and that this country has a people; that while one provides the means the other will generously give public confidence to enable us to go through all the trouble and to escape all the dangers which in times past brought down odium upon rulers. The House of Representatives are giving proof that no invasion of the rights of the people will be permitted in this country; and now the great question is before the High Court of Impachment for adjudication. By the verdict of that court all will abide. Before that verdict all must bow. And I only allude to the pending trial for the purpose of making a single suggestion. It is this:—It has been more than whispered within a few days that if the trial should result adversely to the President that the question is then to be agitated as to the rightful successor of his Excellency, and that the office will not be turned over in an orderly, decorous and peaceful manner to his successor as indicated by the law. I know not what madness may propose or may be suggested by the leading men at Washington who are the advisers of the President. I know not what infatuation may possess him—for after what has been done it is difficult to predict what may not be done in that quarter. (Laughter.) But this I will say, let him take warning from the failures that have followed all his attempts to alienate the army from the people. (Lo

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Terrible Disaster on Lake Michigan.

RIIRNING OF THE STEAMER SEARIRD

Upwards of Fifty Lives Lost.

TERRIBLE DISASTER

Burning of the Steamer Sea Bird on Lake

The sidewheel steamer Sea Bird, belonging to Goodrich's line, which left Milwaukee last night, was burned off Waukegan this morning. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. No commi has been as yet had with the wreck from the shore, and it is supposed that all hands were lost. The vessel was valued at \$70,000, and was not insured.

Additional Particulars-Forty-Eight or Fifty Lives Lost-Names of the Missing-Statements of the Survivors.

CHICAGO, April 9, 1868. The steamboat Sea Bird belonged to the Two Rivers Maintowee and Chicago line of steamers. She had made four trips this season and was on her fifth when she met with the terrible disaster reported this morning. When off Waukegan, about half-past six o'clock this morning, fire was seen issning from a guards, outside of the ladies' cabin, and in ten minutes' time the entire stern of the boat was wrapped in flames. From the statement o one of the persons rescued it appears that all on board became demoralized, even the officers, and no effort was made to lower the small boats. The only survivors, as far as known are C. A. Chamberlain and Edwin Hannebury, passengers from Sheboygan. The latter makes the fol-

There were in all about one hundred persons on poard, including eight or ten ladies and seven or eight children. I saw smoke arising from the main deck: below the ladies' cabin was a lot of tubs and straw lying near, and the fire got among them. I cried "Fire!" and the crew and passengers rushed from their rooms. There was great confusion; the fire spread so rapidly as to convince me that it had been burning time. Within five minutes the after part of the boa was in flames. I do not think that all the ladies had time to get out of their staterooms, and some of them and their children must have been burned. An effort was made by a portion of the crew to reach the small boats, but they failed.

Chamberlain states that about half-past six he was looking over the side of the steamer, and saw a porter came out of the ladies' cabin with a scuttle of coal and ashes, and going to the bulwarks, near where a quantity of miscellaneous freight was stored, he threw the contents overboard. In about a quarter of an hour he heard an alarm of fire, and med to be not more than ten minutes before the whole after part of the steamer was in flames. In his opinion when the porter threw the coals over oard the wind blew some back into the freight. He heard no explosion and thinks if the fire had caught from the boiler exploding it would have been dis-

Captain Yates, of the schooner Cordelia, states that when off Waukegan he saw a burning steamer; was distant from her four or five miles; bore down to her and succeeded in rescuing two passengers, one of whom was in the water and the other on the steamer; think it not probable that any others were saved; learned from one of the survivors that after the steamer took fire the helm was and around as long as the engine worked. The Cor-delia did not leave the wreck until she burned to the

water's edge.

The following are the names of those on board as far as ascertained:—
G. B. Davidson, Robert Scott, George Nieman,

Thomas Carpenter, Peter Sullivan, G. A. Goss, L. Lincoln, Edwin Neighbor, H. Comstock, Rome, N. Y.; George W. Emery and S. C. Watkins, clerk.

OFFICERS-Captain John Louis; first mate, Richclerk, James Hodges; steward, John Morrison.

Jason and James Rourke and J. Burns, cook and ssistant; H. Simpson and J. Brennan, cabin boys. The following embarked at Sheboygan:-H. A Gaylord and wife, W. G. Mallory, Mrs. E. E. Sharpe buylord and wife, w. G. Mailory, Mrs. E. E. Sharpe, burg, L. Packard, Dr. L. Bock, Edward Proomskail, Henry Ulirich Glennbuth, A. C. Chambriar and Mrs. S. C. Sprague, both of Sheboygan Falls; O. Perry, of Detroit; M. Gallagher, of Xenia, Ohio; Mr. Rieper and wife and J. M. Leonard, of Chicago; F. Lester, wife and children and two travelling agents, names unknown.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Order in Relation to Morchant Steam Romero's Private Talk With Summer and Fowler-Pressure on Correspondents-Foreigners Leaving. HAVANA, April 9, 1868.

The steamer Alabama has arrived from Vera Cruz with dates to Friday night, 3d inst. A decree had been issued subjecting all merchant steamers to certain new port regulations, but suveillance is to be exerted only over the British steamer Danube, in case are returns. She is not to be allowed to land or load cargo until an ample apology and satisfac-tion be given for the late smuggling. The agent of that vessel has published an exculpatory statem

The Diario Oficial has been forbidden to publish ex-Minister Romero's private conversation with Senators Summer and Fowler. Romero asserts that the republic did not owe the United States as much as was generally claimed at the end of the wa

Every mail falls owing to attempts that are made to bully correspondents into representing the tone of sentiment and state of affairs in Mexico in favorable

The French and Austrian residents are leaving in haste. General Zerman and others have been ban-ished. A military squad pursued a German eighty

rears of age on his departure.

The assets of the firm of Dousdebes exceed the

On the 2d inst. President Juarez, in an address to the members of Congress, compilments the country, and refers in flattering terms to the budget and the condition of the treasury. The chairman replied in the same strain. Every one looked jubilant on the

ENGLAND.

"enianism-Easter Hollday. LONDON, April 9, 1868. turing the holidays have been postponed to the 20th

The holiday season commences to-morrow, from which day business will be generally a spender until the morning of Tuesday next.

ARKANSAS.

Genero' Giliem Ignores the New Legislatu No Announcement of the Result of the

MEMPHIS. Tenn., April 9, 1868. A special despatch from Little Rock to the Appeal received this evening, says that a messenger has just arrived there from Vicksburg with the intelligence that General Gillem ignores in toto the assemb the capital calling themselves the Legislature kassas. He, however, says he has no aut dissolve that body, and will not unless they to seize the treasury and remove the occupa office, or otherwise disturb the public peace. No announcement has yet been made fro quarters of the result of the voking on